

Wallowa County Chieftain County Pioneer Paper

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THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1903.

KNOCKING THE WOOLGROWERS.

By far the largest and most important industry or occupation in the county is the sheep business. It brings the most clear money into the county and is the chief cornerstone so far of our prosperity. It is not so profitable, woolgrowers say, as it was a few years ago when the summer range was free and the range in the hills unrestricted by fences. To offset the extra expenses thus incurred, the woolgrowers have built railroad and are building a fireproof heat-proof warehouse in Enterprise, the site being selected because of the central location being most convenient to the sheepmen as a whole.

One of the very largest flockmasters in the county, a director of the warehouse company, but who lives near Joseph and does the bulk of his trading there, stated at the time the location was selected: "Joseph might be a little more convenient for me, but Enterprise is by far the most central point, taking all the woolgrowers into consideration."

Bearing all these facts in mind, it is strange that a paper published in the county should lend its columns to attacks upon the co-operative project promoted by the sheepmen to lessen the expenses of the business as a whole, as did the Joseph Herald last week in its utterly uncalled for and untruthful attack upon the warehouse.

One wonders where the inspiration comes from for such attacks. The woolgrowers know how to deal with their four-legged enemies but this other kind is a new species, and will probably require a special kind of bounty.

However, the harm intended will doubtless react. The concrete warehouse in Enterprise will be an everlasting monument to the progressiveness of the Wallowa county woolgrowers long a target for detractors' are dust and forgotten.

THE CITY ELECTION.

There is no special issue at stake in the city election to be held Tuesday, May 4. The general advancement of the town, improvements to keep step with its rapid growth and an economical administration of affairs are assured by the character of the men placed in nomination at the mass meeting Wednesday night.

There is a choice offered the voters between two candidates for each office. And in our judgement no mistake will be made in the election of any man on the ticket. It is wholly a matter of personal choice.

With the many public and private improvements now under way, Enterprise is having a veritable building boom. This city has grown rapidly

and steadily for the last four years, has more than doubled in population in that time, but at no time has the growth been so fast and substantial as it is now. The population will easily pass the 1500 mark before snow flies next fall.

Enterprise is going to outdo the high mark set here two years ago in the celebration of the Fourth of July. Preparations have begun this early that the best attractions may be obtained. The biggest and most enjoyable time ever in Wallowa county will occur in Enterprise this July 4.

Words to Freeze the Soul.
"Your son has Consumption. His case is hopeless." These appalling words were spoken to Geo. E. Blevens, a leading merchant of Springfield, N. C., by two expert doctors—one a lung specialist. Then was shown the wonderful power of Dr. King's New Discovery. "After three weeks use," writes Mr. Blevens, "he was as well as ever. I would not take all the money in the world for what it did for my boy." Infallible for Coughs and Colds, its safest, surest cure of desperate Lung diseases on earth, 50c and \$1.00. Guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free. All druggists.

Jackson & Weaver, the new drug firm, have received six of their show cases that were long delayed on the road.

Information Concerning Eighth Grade Final Examinations.

I. Dates:
Three examinations annually. Each county superintendent to select months for his county.

- (a) January 21-22, 1909.
- (b) May 13-14, 1909.
- (c) June 10-11, 1909.
- (d) September 2-3, 1909.

2. Program:

- (a) Thursdays—Arithmetic, Writing, History, and Civil Government.
- (b) Fridays—Grammar, Physiology, Geography, and Spelling.

3. Sources of Questions:

- (a) Civil Government—United States Constitution.
- (b) Geography—State Course of Study; Railway and Human's Natural School Geography.
- (c) History—List of topics from History Outline in State Course of Study and Current Events.
- (d) Language—Buehler's Modern English Grammar, no diagramming.
- (e) Reading—The teacher will send to the County Superintendent the applicant's class standing in reading, which shall be taken by such superintendent as the applicant's standing on the subject.
- (f) Spelling—Eighty per cent from Read's Word Lessons, and twenty per cent, from manuscript in Language.
- (g) Writing—Specimens of penmanship as indicated in copied matter and from manuscript in Language.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. ACKERMAN,
Supt. Public Instruction.
J. C. CONLEY,
Supt. of Schools.

Home Course In Modern Agriculture

VI.—How Plants Are Propagated

By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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IN order to continue to raise crops from year to year we must propagate the plants in some way. There are two principal ways of doing this—by seeds and by divisions of the plant itself. The most important of these is by seeds, as it is in this way that most of the ordinary farm crops are multiplied.

In order to understand this process we must first learn how the seeds are formed. The tassel of the corn is the male flower and the silk the female. Some plants, such as certain varieties of strawberries, have only female flowers and must be planted in alternate rows with varieties which have both kinds of blossoms. In other plants the male and female flowers are combined in one. This is the case with the apple and many other fruits. In the apple the stamens, or male parts, grow in a ring around the pistil, or female part, which is in the center of the flower. The top of a stamen, which is expanded, is called the anther. This contains a yellow dust, the pollen.

The upper portion of the pistil is called the stigma. From it a tube called the style leads downward to the ovary. This ovary contains one or more egg shaped cells called ovules. Each of these ovules is capable of developing into a seed if fertilized with a pollen grain. When a grain of pollen alights on a ripe stigma it is held by a sticky substance secreted there. It soon germinates and sends a long, threadlike projection down through the style to the ovary. This slender projection enters the ovary, and the resultant union of the male and female elements causes a seed to develop. One pollen grain is required for each ovule, and each ovule develops into a separate seed. There are many thousand pollen grains produced by each stamen, and as there are several stamens for each pistil you will see that a great excess of pollen is produced. This is one of nature's methods of making reproduction more certain.

In flowers like the apple the pollen may sometimes fall directly on the stigma in the same flower. More often, however, the stamens and pistils ripen at different times. The object of this is to prevent self fertilization, which, if long continued, will weaken the vitality of the coming generations. Cross pollination—that is, the fertilization of the ovule of one flower by the pollen from another plant—unites the strength of both parents and produces larger, harder seed.

This has been proved by many experiments. If the tassels are pulled from a row of corn before they have time to shed their pollen, the silks must necessarily be fertilized by pollen from other stalks. The cross pollination will cause the detached rows to produce heavier and larger ears. If this process is continued from year to year the yielding power of that particular strain will be considerably increased.

In such plants as corn the wind carries the pollen for rods in every direction. The air in the cornfield is so filled with the yellow dust that there is seldom any danger that the silks will fail to catch more than plenty to fertilize each of the many ovules that are to form the future kernels.

Some plants, however, are not so fortunate in this respect. The pollen of fruit trees is carried to some extent by the wind, but not nearly so much as that of corn. In such plants as

or rake, but before you build a fire over them stop to think whether you want a crop of clover seed or not.

Some beekeepers are developing strains of honeybees with exceptionally long tongues. Some of these are able to obtain honey from second crop red clover, which has smaller blossoms than the first crop. When these strains of bees become a little better developed, and more widely distributed the usefulness of the bumblebee will be over.

In the case of small grain cross fertilization is impossible, since the flower is inside of a closed hull. Two varieties of wheat may be planted in adjoining fields or even in the same field without the slightest danger of mixing. Varieties of corn, on the other hand, often mix when as much as forty rods apart.

The selection of seed corn will be taken up in the next article. The best

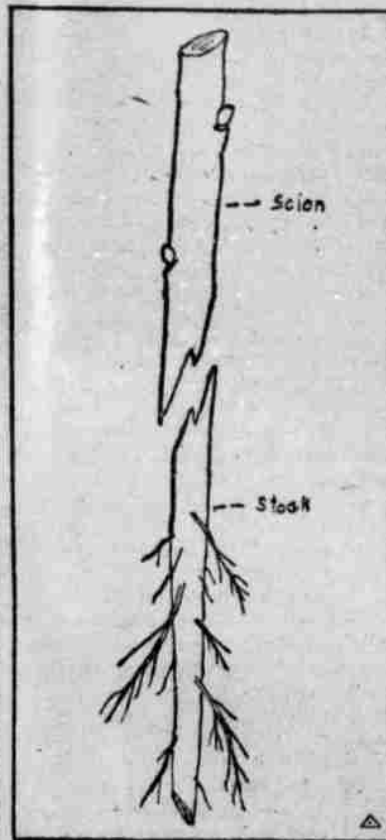


FIG. XIII.—THE STOCK AND SCION READY TO BE UNITED.

method of selecting small grain is by means of the fanning mill. By running through three or four times as much seed as is needed all the small grains may be sieved out and the light ones blown over, leaving only the heaviest, strongest ones for planting.

Grain that is intended for seed should be stored carefully in order that it may go through the winter uninjured. The chief enemies of stored seed are moisture, insects and rats and mice. The seed should be dry when stored and kept where moisture cannot gain access to it. Dry seed will stand almost any amount of freezing without injury.

There are a number of insects that damage seed grain by burrowing into the germ. If the seed room is tight, they may be killed by fumigating with carbon disulphide used at the rate of a pound to each thousand cubic feet of space. Place this in an open dish on top of the seed, close the room as tightly as possible, and in a few hours the insects will be exterminated. Care should be taken not to go near the room with a light, as the gas is explosive. This same treatment is also fatal to rats and mice, unless they have some way of escaping from the room. If possible the seed room should be so well built that these pests cannot get into it.

The second method of plant propagation is by division—that is, by planting parts of the plant itself. Potatoes are propagated in this way almost entirely. If small willow and poplar branches are stuck into the ground, they will grow into trees. Apple and other fruit trees are propagated either by grafting or budding. Apple trees may be raised from seed, but the fruit of seedling trees is usually worthless. By taking a part of the tree and growing another from it, it will, of course, bear the same kind of fruit.

Grafting consists of joining pieces of small branches or scions of the tree which is to be propagated to pieces of roots or stocks. The roots of yearling seedlings are used for stocks. The scions, which should be about the size of a lead pencil, should be cut in the fall and packed in sand. The grafting can be done at any time during the winter. All that is necessary is to cut the lower end of the scion and the upper end of the stock at an angle, as shown in Fig. 13. These are then carefully fitted together and tied with a little common string. The essential point is to be sure to have the cambium layer of the scion join that of the stock. This cambium layer is the thin, light brown portion between the bark and the wood. It is the point where growth takes place.

The completed graft, which should be eight to ten inches long, is again packed in sand. In the spring the grafts are planted in a row in the garden, and left until they are two or three years old, when they may be transplanted to their permanent place in the orchard.

Foley's Honey and Tar is a safeguard against serious results from spring colds, which inflame the lungs and develop into pneumonia. Avoid counterfeits, by insisting upon having the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar, which contains no harmful drugs. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

Euchre an Old French Game.
Euchre is the ancient French game of triumph. The early French settlers brought the game to America and played it with thirty-two cards. As commonly played in this country today twenty-four cards are used in four-handed games.

People past middle life usually have some kidney or bladder disorder that saps the vitality, which is naturally lower in old age. Foley's Kidney Remedy corrects urinary troubles, stimulates the kidneys, and restores strength and vigor. It cures uric acid troubles by strengthening the kidneys so they will strain out the uric acid that settles in the muscles and joints causing rheumatism. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

The Cotton Gin.
Mrs. Catherine Greene of Rhode Island, widow of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame, is said to have invented the cotton gin, but to have allowed Eli Whitney to take out the patent through modesty.

Mr. F. G. Fritts, Oneonta, N. Y., writes: "My little girl was greatly benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative, and I think it is the best remedy for constipation and liver trouble." Foley's Orino Laxative is best for women and children, as it is mild, pleasant and effective, and is a splendid spring medicine, as it cleanses the system and clears the complexion. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

Wear of Coins in Circulation.
The loss incurred by the wearing of coins in circulation has been made the subject of a number of precise experiments, from which it was ascertained that \$500 worth of five dollar gold pieces lost over \$15 of their value in 100 years.

If you have backache and urinary troubles you should take Foley's Kidney Remedy and strengthen and build up the kidneys so they will act properly, as a serious kidney trouble may develop. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

National Uncles.
National pawnshops are maintained by the French and Italian governments.

During the spring every one would be benefited by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. It furnishes a needed tonic to the kidneys after the extra strain of winter, and it purifies the blood by stimulating the kidneys, and causing them to eliminate the impurities from it. Foley's Kidney Remedy imparts new life and vigor. Pleasant to take. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

Spanish Marriages.
In the announcement of marriages in Spain the ages of the contracting parties are always given.

For Constipation.
Mr. L. H. Farnham, a prominent druggist of Spirit Lake, Iowa, says: "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are certainly the best thing on the market for constipation." Give these tablets a trial. You are certain to find them agreeable and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents. Samples free. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

Longwood.
Longwood, the house Napoleon occupied on St. Helena, was given to the French by Queen Victoria.

Now is the time to use the squirrel poison, when they are first coming out. Get Strychnine, the kind that kills. Don't be fooled by a cheap and inferior quality. The genuine is for sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield, the druggists.

Peru.
Peru received its name from its principal river, the Rio Paro, upon which stands the ancient city of Paruru. The Brazilian term para, however modified, is at all times suggestive of a river.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES

We have in our packing ground trees in first-class condition we will sell at the following prices:
Apple trees, 12c each
Pear trees, 15c each
Plum and Prune trees 15c each
Cherry trees, 25c each
Peach trees, 15c each
Box Elder trees, 10 to 15c each
Roses, 25c each.
Strawberries, \$3.50 per 1000, fresh dug.
Raspberries and blackberries, \$2.50 per 100.
We will pay express on orders amounting to \$10.

UNION NURSERIES
J. B. WEAVER, Prop. Union, Oregon.

Up Before the Bar.
N. H. Brown, an attorney, of Pittsfield, Vt., writes "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medicine we wouldn't be without them." For Chills, Constipation, Biliousness or Sick Headache they work wonders. 25c. All druggists.

Camels of Asia.
What are known as camels in Asia Minor are in reality a common species of dromedary. Camels have two humps, while the race found in Smyrna have one.

I'd Rather Die, Doctor.
than have my feet cut off," said M. L. Bingham, of Princeville, Ill., "but you'll die from gangrene (which had eaten away eight toes) if you don't," said all doctors. Instead he used Bucklen's Arnica Salve till wholly cured. Its cures of Eczema, Fever Sores, Bolls, Buras and Piles astounded the world. 25c. at all druggists.

The Illusion of Night.
I sometimes fancy that every great city must have been built by night. At least it is only at night that every part of a great city is great. All architecture is great architecture after sunset. Perhaps architecture is really a nocturnal art, like the art of fireworks. At least I think many people of those nobler trades that work by night (journalists, policemen, burglars, coffee stall keepers and such mistaken enthusiasts as refuse to go home till morning) must often have stood admiring some black bulk of building with a crown of battlements or a crest of apices and then burst into tears at daybreak to discover that it was only a haberdasher's shop with huge gold letters across the face of it.—G. A. Chesterton in London News.

"Most ordinary colds will yield to the simplest treatment," says the Chicago Tribune, "moderate laxatives, hot foot baths, a free perspiration and an avoidance of exposure to cold and wet after treatment." While this treatment is simple, it requires considerable trouble and the one adopting it must remain in doors for a day or two, or a fresh cold is almost sure to be contracted, and in many instances pneumonia follows. Is it not better to plan your faith to an old reliable preparation like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, that is famous for its cures of colds and can always be depended upon? For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

An Eccentric Russian Doctor.
The famous Russian, the late Dr. Zaharin, was noted for his eccentric methods. When summoned to attend Czar Alexander III. in his last illness, Dr. Zaharin required the same preparation for his visit to the palace as to any of his patients' houses. That is to say, all dogs had to be kept out of the way, all clocks stopped and every door thrown wide open. He left his furs in the hall, his overcoat in the next room, his galoches in the third, and, continuing, arrived at the bedside in ordinary indoor costume. He sat down after walking every few yards and every eight steps in going upstairs. From the patient's relatives and every one else in the house he required absolute silence until he spoke to them, when his questions had to be answered by "Yes" or "No" and nothing more.

Emmanuel at Presbyterian church, April 30.

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Stock Inspector for Wallowa County.
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